Polynomial Factoring solution (version 26)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 2x + 25 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{4 - 100}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-96}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 6}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 4\sqrt{6}i}{2}$$

$$x = 1 \pm 2\sqrt{6}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -3 + 5i and 7 + 6i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-3+5i) \cdot (7+6i)$$

$$-21-18i+35i+30i^{2}$$

$$-21-18i+35i-30$$

$$-21-30-18i+35i$$

$$-51+17i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x + 40$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x+4).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x+4)(x^2 - 7x + 10)$$

$$f(x) = (x+4)(x-5)(x-2)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+6)^2 \cdot (x+2)^2 \cdot (x-1)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

